

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

From Hooker's Army.

Progress of the Movement.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1863.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of this morning has the following:

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 3d, 1863.

Reliable information has reached the city this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac, going to show that a terrible engagement has been going on yesterday and to-day.

The brilliant maneuver by which the rebels have been flanked on both sides has been followed up by a daring conflict, in which our troops have been extremely successful.

During the whole of Saturday the musketry and artillery firing was absolutely continuous, especially on the right, where Howard's corps was engaged.

Between midnight and three o'clock this morning, Sunday, a pontoon bridge was laid between Falmouth and Fredricksburg, and our troops, part of the sixth corps, marched over and took possession of the town, driving out the enemy. They then advanced to the fortifications upon the slopes in exactly the direction of the move by Burnside. It is reported that by noon they had reached the top of the hill.

The enemy had left this post exposed, not expecting an attack here. His troops were withdrawn to the quarter where the conflict was already raging.

Our troops are behaving splendidly, and are worthy of their leaders. Not a single instance of misbehavior has occurred amongst any of our regiments.

General Hooker is constantly in the thickest of the fight, and his escape from bullets have really been miraculous.

LATEST.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

No news whatever has been received here from Washington, but gold fell four per cent, in Philadelphia this evening.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Times has very full reports from three of its army correspondents, who arrived from the field of the great battle of Saturday and Sunday. They were among the hottest and most important of the war. On Friday we suffered considerable, the 11th corps, under General Howard, behaving badly and losing an important part of our position.

The battle did not close until near midnight. During the night, Gen. Hooker changed his lines, reformed his army, and was ready for battle next day. The fight began at five o'clock, and lasted six hours. At the end of that time Gen. Hooker held a very strong position, and felt perfectly safe. His right rests on the Rapidan at Ely's Ford, and his left on the Rappahannock. The losses have been very heavy on both sides. The results thus far is not decisive, but it is believed the rebels can only save themselves by retreating.

Harvey Sickles, Esq., the able editor of the *Tunkhannock* [Pa] *Democrat*, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:

"We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co., and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their EXTRACT OF SARSA-PARILLA in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and unfitted formed a loathsome, virulent sore, which finally spread over his forehead and face, not even excepting his eyelids, which became so swollen that his eyes were closed. We called a skillful physician who administered the usually prescribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst thro' the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remedies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his hands the corrupt mass which covered his face.

Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recommendations of AYER'S SARSA-PARILLA for the cure of Scrofulous disease, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scrofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before one bottle of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and commenced to heal. Another bottle effected an entire cure, and the general predilection that the child must die was contradicted. His eyelashes which came out, grew again, and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold AYER'S SARSA-PARILLA.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

From Memphis.

Grierson's Splendid Raid Across Mississippi.

MEMPHIS, April 22, CAROL, May 4, 1863.

The Jackson Appeal of the 28th admits that Grierson's raid is the most important one of the war. Besides tearing up railroads he has destroyed two bridges, each 150 feet long; seven culverts, one cattle gap. He burned twenty freight cars, blew up and destroyed two locomotives, burned the depot and two commissary buildings at Newton; cut down the telegraph poles, and destroyed the wires for eight miles, and captured two trains of cars, on one of which he found a Railroad Agent and an ordnance officer, whom he paroled. He also paroled twenty-six soldiers in hospital. It is reported that he got safely through to Baton Rouge.

The applications for pensions under the act of the 13th of July last, already amount to 40,078, divided as follows: Invalids, 20,000; widows, 19,500; navy, 578. The sum necessary to pay those already made and those that may be made during the coming year, is estimated at \$20,000,000.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOWAGIAC.

Thursday Morning, May 7, 1863.

The New Policy of the War.

In giving Freedom to the Slaves, we ensure Freedom to the Free, honorable alike in what we give and what we receive. We shall not only save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed, this could not fail. The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just. A way which if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.—President Lincoln's Message, December 1st, 1862.

Supporting the Government.

We frequently hear Democrats talking about opposing the Administration while supporting the Government. The loco-foco press has taken up this cry and is ringing all manner of changes upon it. The copperhead press, particularly, while entreating the vilest and most traitorous schemes, are endeavoring to blind and deceive the Democratic masses by a constant torrent of sophistries upon this proposition.

Now, there can be no such thing as a constitutional opposition to the Government. Opposition to the Government is treason, either open or constructive, in the proper meaning of the phrase. What is the Government? Webster's Dictionary defines the Government as—

"The system of policy in a state; that form of fundamental rules and principles by which a nation or State is governed, or by which individual members of a body politic are to regulate their social actions; constitution, either written or unwritten, by which the rights and duties of citizens and public officers are prescribed and defined."

Thus it is seen that opposition to the Government means opposition to the constitution itself, and to the very principles which constitute the vitality of the Republic. The rebels in arms are engaged in an opposition to the Government, by open force, and their sympathizers and abettors in the north are opposing the Government by secret intrigue, by the subtle influence of speech and example, and by the influence of their votes at the ballot box: because, in all these matters they so exert their influence as to injure and thwart the working of those fundamental principles embodied in the Constitution and Declaration of Independence which are the Government.

A person may, in some cases, oppose the Administration and still uphold the Government, but the instant that his opposition goes so far as to jeopardize, or injure, or in the least degree to retard the perfect working and vitality of the principles upon which the Republic is founded, that instant the opposition includes both Government and Administration, and becomes treasonable.

The Democracy, therefore, cannot, in these times, exercise a violent, radical, unrelenting opposition to the Administration without running great danger of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, or without directly assailing and impugning the Government itself. The man who proposes to oppose the constituted authorities, and yet sustain the Government, should carefully examine his steps, and be sure that he is not acting the part of a traitor rather than that of a patriot. For it will be exceedingly difficult, in time of war, to oppose the President, to oppose Congress, to oppose the courts, to oppose the army, and not commit treason by aiding and comforting the public enemy.

The Opelousas County.

This region, the scene of Gen. Banks' late successful operations, lies west of the Mississippi, to the southward of Port Hudson. Franklin, the chief town or place in the lower part of the country, is 144 miles west of New Orleans, in a rich planting section. It is a port of entry and a great sugar mart. The number of steamboats and gunboats destroyed at the place by the rebels, indicates its importance in navigation. Opelousas is 217 miles north-west of New Orleans, and contains a college and about three thousand inhabitants. The country which lies between these two places has been of great value to the rebels, in affording supplies of food and salt, and its occupation by our forces will be severely felt.

FEARS OF A LONG WAR AND FAMINE.

It is announced in nearly all the Southern newspapers, that the people of the rebellious States are generally giving their land to the cultivation of the cereals, expecting a long war, and its attendant hardships. In East Tennessee and Virginia, large crops of wheat have been planted, while throughout the cotton districts of Alabama the planters are giving their undivided attention to its cultivation. In North Carolina, it is said, the wheat is in a highly flourishing condition, and if the season should continue favorable, a large harvest will be gathered. These signs would seem to indicate that the rebels do not anticipate the speedy closing of the war, which their sympathizers in the North have striven to effect.

Objections to the Union League.

In the establishment of this Government Union Leagues were formed to secure the united action of colonies and of citizens. John Hancock, Benjamin Franklin, and Charles Carroll, would have been equally true to freedom and the country without putting their well known signatures to the Declaration, pledging life, fortune, and sacred honor, to the support of the American Republic. But combination and unity of action were necessary to resist the arm of tyranny and establish this free Government on a firm basis. Such combination is indispensable now, when all Slavedom and the same transatlantic power have combined to destroy the noble Government then formed, on the principle of equal and inalienable rights under which all classes of citizens have enjoyed unprecedented joy and happiness. We trust the time is now at hand when the name of every loyal citizen will be found enrolled on the side of the United States Government, and in favor of prosecuting the war with increased energy, until the national flag is honored in every State of the Union. No man can doubt but that it is right and necessary at this time, when the Government is in imminent danger of being overthrown, for all men that love that Government to combine and use all the means at command, and if need be, peril life itself in its defence. There may possibly be men who hesitate, from timidity and indecision, or from doubt or hesitation, but no loyal man will persistently oppose the signing of a simple declaration of loyalty, by loyal men to sustain the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion.

The first medal for gallant conduct, under the recent act of Congress, was given by the Secretary of War the other day to Jacob Parrott, a boy in the 23d Ohio, who accompanied the expedition sent out by General Mitchell to destroy Southern railroads. Twenty of his comrades were also distinguished in the same way. The Secretary of the Navy has also recently given out the first "good conduct" medals of his department, and among the recipients was Thomas Flood, the boy who took the place of the Signal master when he was killed, on board the Pensacola in the attack on New Orleans: also Oscar E. Peck, the boy especially mentioned by Capt. Boggs, of the Varuna, for coolness and courage; also John Davis, the noble fellow who covered a cask of powder with his body to prevent it being exploded by the fire of a shell. Forty-five men and boys of the Navy have been rewarded so far.

A soldier of the regular army, who has been in the service for many years, was discharged one day last week because of wounds received in battle, which incapacitated him for performing the duties of a soldier's life. When discharged, three or four hundred dollars were his due, and besides this sum he had saved enough for a total of eight hundred dollars. This amount, which was all he had in the world, except enough to get to his home with, he deposited with an agent for five-twenty six per cent. bonds. The United States Government, he said, had paid him every dollar of this money, and he would trust it with the money, for if the Government should fail in the war, he would not care to survive such a calamity. Patriotism like this would keep the treasury overflowing.

Found Guilty.

The Court Martial at Cincinnati have found Wm. F. Corbin and T. G. McGraw guilty of recruiting inside our lines for the Rebel service. They were sentenced to be shot May 15.

George Donges of Butler County, Ohio, was found guilty of publicly declaring his sympathy for the Rebels. He was sentenced to four months hard labor.

Wm. McElwaine of Jasper County, Illinois, was found guilty of aiding deserters to escape. He was fined \$300, and to remain in prison until the fine should be paid.

The proceedings in the foregoing cases were confirmed and approved by Major-General Burnside.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has fined Dr. S. P. Townsend \$100 and costs for breaking up a Copperhead meeting in Union county last summer, and silencing Rev. C. C. Burr, who was the orator on that occasion. The Doctor paid the fine, and coolly remarked: "It was cheap enough; I now understand the exact cost of being a Union man in New Jersey." The Copperhead meeting or mob assembled to disturb a Union meeting, and for once got the tables turned on themselves. This fact renders the Supreme Court decision the more disgraceful.

THE RICHMOND BREAD RIOT.—A recent Richmond letter says that thirty-one of the women engaged in the bread riot in that city are in jail awaiting trial.

Exciting News from Hooker's Army.

Stonecreek Jackson with 40,000 men attacks Howard's Corps.—Disgraceful Concomitance of the German Troops.

Hooker's Old Division, under Berry, goes to the Rescue.—Terrible hand to hand conflict on Sunday.—The Most Hotly Contested Engagement of the War.—The Rebel Gen. Hill and our Gen. Berry Killed.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Times and Herald contains long, interesting accounts of the proceedings of Hooker's army. The Times correspondent states that after three days skirmishing on both sides, the rebels on Saturday P. M. and evening attacked our right flank—Jackson, with his entire corps of 40,000 men, throwing himself impetuously on Howard's 11th corps, but the movement was only partially successful, and reinforcements being promptly sent by Hooker, the rebels were handsomely checked. Howard's corps consisted of Schurz's Steinwehr's and Dwight's divisions.

The Times correspondent states that this corps disgracefully abandoned their position behind their breastworks, and rushed panic-stricken towards headquarters. Our right was thus completely turned, and the rebels in a fair way of doubling us up. Hooker was immediately in his saddle, and, turning to the commander of his own old corps, Berry, shouted, "General, throw your men into the breach, and receive the enemy on your bayonets; don't fire a shot; they can't see you." They rushed gloriously at double quick to the rescue, pressing forward a horrid array of glittering steel.

The enemy was checked and retired to their breastwork, just abandoned by Howard's corps. The batteries were immediately massed on the crest of the hill, pouring in a terrific fire until far into the night.

Gen. Pleasanton also checked a flying battery of a dozen pieces, and drew up his little brigade of cavalry with drawn sabres to protect the guns. He had them double shot with canister and swept the enemy's position murderously.

In this charge of rebels they took from the "cowardly Dutchmen," as the Times correspondents styles them, twelve pieces of cannon. The Germans fled past Hooker's headquarters in panic, many members of his staff, with pistols and sabres, vainly endeavoring to stay their flight. Sykes' regulars are picking them up.

The artillery combat continued till midnight fiercely. Hooker and staff were all the time under the severest fire and the correspondent of the Times, dated Sunday evening, says it was reported from Howard's front, that the rebels had been engaged all Friday night in cutting a road past his right, but not much attention is paid to the fact.

On the afternoon of Saturday it was reported by pickets on the right of Slocum's front, that wagons were seen moving all day in a westerly direction. Sickles with a heavy force, was sent to reconnoiter, when the advance fell in with the rear of Jackson's army. Sickles immediately rushed on to checkmate Jackson, and soon captured the entire 23d Georgia regiment, 400 in number, including 6 officers. This movement of Sickles' old Jackson's force in two, and Gen. Williams commenced a flank movement on the enemy's right, with good prospects of success. It was supposed that Howard's corps, formerly Sigbee's would successfully resist Jackson's movement, but the first division assailed, Capt. Schurz's, almost instantly gave way, thousands throwing down their guns and streaming towards headquarters. Diven's division, by the demoralization of the others, had to stand against the rebels, and Diven was a second time wounded in the foot while endeavoring to rally his men. Howard, with all his daring and resolution, could not stem the tide, and the brigades of Colonels Bushbeck and McLellan remained fighting as long as possible, retiring in good order. Of course, this disaster compelled the recall of Sickles, who had been vigorously at work. Gen. Williams' division returned to find a portion of his works occupied by the enemy. Sickles could not communicate with the whole of his army by the route he came, and Hooker ordered a night attack to restore communication. Ware's brigade, assisted by Best's battery, made the attack at 11 o'clock at night, which was entirely successful, and in a charge made by the brigade, a portion of the artillery lost by Howard was gallantly retaken, the enemy driven back nearly a mile, and that night Saturday, our men slept on their arms.

Sunday, at 5 o'clock in the morning the rebels could be plainly seen on the plank-road round about a mile and a half from Hooker's headquarters at Chancellorsville, which house had been penetrated the evening before by a shell. Our line of battle was immediately formed, and in less than half an hour our advance became engaged. Soon battalion after battalion became engaged, the enemy advancing his infantry in overwhelming numbers, seeming determined to crush ours. Sickles' and Slocum's brave men, however, held them in check, inflicting dreadful slaughter upon them.

French's division was sent in on our right flank, and soon crushed that portion of the enemy's line, and at 8 o'clock French sent his compliments to Gen. Hooker, stating that he had charged the rebels, and was driving them before him. Five whole rebel divisions were thrown upon Sickles, but he and his gallant soldiers held the traitors in check, taking during the day an aggregate of 2,000 prisoners. The fight was a desperate hand to hand conflict, and the carnage was perfectly frightful. Officers say the dead and wounded rebels cover the ground in heaps, the rebels literally throwing themselves on the muzzles of our guns. Mott's brigade made fifteen distinct charges, and captured seven stand of colors.

The Seventh New Jersey alone captured four stand of colors and 500 prisoners. Part of Conch's second corps was present with Hancock, gallantly going

to the relief of the hard-pressed Sickles.

The engagement lasted from 5.30 to 8.45 A. M., when being out of ammunition our forces held their position for an hour at the point of the bayonet. Upon being re-supplied, they fell back in good order to Chancellorsville House, where the contest was again maintained with great havoc to the enemy and considerable loss to ourselves.

The vicinity of Chancellorsville House was now the theatre of the fight, and Hooker maintained his Headquarters there until 10 o'clock, when it was burned by a rebel shell. In the meantime, Hooker established a new line, and our forces were withdrawn to that front, and at 11.30 musketry firing ceased. The engagement lasted six hours and was the most terrific of the war. Our artillery literally slaughtered the enemy. Many of our batteries lost heavily in men, but the guns were all saved.

The enemy is now no longer in our rear, but directly in our front, between us and our forces in Fredericksburg. We occupy their fortified and entrenched position. The enemy gained some ground, but at the sacrifice of five of his seven divisions. Sunday P. M. the rebels made several attempts to force our lines, several of his batteries and regiments being actually destroyed in attempts to carry the apex of our position near the Chancellorsville House, where a large quantity of our artillery is massed. Our present position is impregnable. Gen. Lee has ordered that our lines must be broken at all hazards, but the rebels will only destroy themselves by the attacks. Our troops are perfectly cool and confident.

The rebel Gen. Hill is reported killed.

Gen. Berry was killed while leading his brave men.

More About the Battle.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Among the killed and wounded are Maj. Gen. Berry, killed; Gen. Devins, Mass., wounded in the foot; Gen. Mott, two places; Lieut. Col. Scott, 3d Wisconsin, killed; Capt. Temple 2d Regulars killed; Lieut. Crosby, 4th Regular Battery, killed; also a large number of field and company officers killed and wounded, mostly in New York and Pennsylvania regiments.

A Falmouth letter dated Sunday, 10 o'clock in the evening states that Gen. Sedgwick attacked the heights of Fredericksburg, and gallantly carried them by storm, capturing the 16th and 10th Mississippi regiments, and one company of the New Orleans Washington artillery, of 8 guns, and altogether over one thousand prisoners. Gen. Gibbon planted the Stars and Stripes over the rebel works.

Our loss was moderate. Gen. Sedgwick afterwards drove the rebels back, and at 6 P. M., Sunday, had advanced to the brick church, 4 1/2 miles toward Chancellorsville on the plank road.

There he had a severe fight with Earl's (rebel) division, reinforced by Lee, but repulsed them, taking a lot of prisoners.

The enemy are now hemmed in between Hooker and Sedgwick, and the advantage is decidedly with us.

The Herald says our loss in storming the heights of Fredericksburg was about 1,000 killed and wounded.

The World's correspondent says the battle was resumed on Monday, and was a most desperate affair.

The rebels made a series of superhuman attacks at all points, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. Our forces have destroyed the bridges in the rear of the rebels across the Mataponi, thus completely cutting off all retreat to Richmond.

Gen. Sickles is reported killed, but it is not credited.

New Advertisements.

SPENCER & VAN RIPER

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Satisfactory Pensions, Pay and Bounty procured on reasonable terms. Special attention paid to the collection of Claims. Office in Brick Store, corner of Front and Commercial Streets, Dowagiac, Mich. apr25-261y1

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Cass.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Cass, held at the Probate Office, in Cassopolis, on Monday, the twentieth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. Present, Clifford Simms, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Seth Fletcher, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Sally Maria Fletcher praying for letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased, to be granted to Chester W. Cole.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the thirtieth day of May, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office in Cassopolis, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Cass County Republican, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Cass, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

C. SHANAHAN, Judge of Probate. May 7-34

PROBATE ORDER.

STATE OF MICHIGAN—County of Cass.—At a session of the Probate Court for the County of Cass, held at the Probate Office, in Cassopolis, on Friday the first day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. Present, Clifford Simms, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Prentice E. Chamberlain, deceased. On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of Adeline Chamberlain, praying for license to sell real estate of said deceased.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Saturday, the thirtieth day of June, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be held at the Probate Office, in Cassopolis, and show cause if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Cass County Republican, a newspaper printed and circulating in said County of Cass, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

C. SHANAHAN, Judge of Probate. May 7-34

FARM FOR SALE.

SITUATED two miles east and one mile south of KEELER CENTER, Van Buren county, containing 90 Acres, 45 improved, including 15 acres of meadow.

Upon the Farm is an apple orchard of 150 trees, and fifty bearing Peach Trees.

The above farm will be sold at a bargain price, possession given at once. For further particulars enquire of the Subscriber on the premises.

CRURIS T. HILL, KEELER, April 27th, 1863. apr27-341f

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put up in those strong Patent Cans, for which I am sole Agent, at from 15 to 18 Shillings per Can. Also, Oil, Varnish, Benzole, Turpentine and Painters' Sticks always on hand and at prices cheaper than the cheapest.

A very large stock of Mechanics, Coopers and Blacksmiths Tools and Farmers Implements. And would call particular attention to my new patent

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IS FULL AND COMPLETE.

Bills of Iron, Nails, House Trimmings, &c., furnished as low as at Detroit or Chicago, adding freight.

I also keep a new patent

Water Drawer,

highly recommended by all who have used them. Thimble Skins, Saws, Glass, Sash, Putty, Doors, Blinds, Cast Iron Sinks, Axes, Springs, Shovels, Spades, Chisels, Axes, Bird

Cages, Japaned Ware, &c., &c.

Also, a full stock of Rubber Bunting and String Leather, at Chicago prices.

Bring on your Rags, Old Iron, Brass, Pewter, Copper, &c., and a little CASH and buy your goods cheap.

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In Tin, Sheet Iron, &c., done promptly and in a good workmanlike manner.

GIVE ME A CALL, AND BE SATISFIED.

Don't forget the place, at the North end of Park, the Brick Store, next door to H. Buzelow's Furniture Store.

Dowagiac, June 1st, 1863. F. H. ROSS, mar29-341f

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"Union for the Sake of the Union."

THIS PATRIOTIC FRATERNITY, being now prepared to establish its branches in Cass County, invites to membership all loyal citizens of whatever party or color. Its aims are the following:

1. To preserve, through all coming time, the unity of the United States from disintegration and decay.

2. To secure to posterity our birthright of freedom of conscience, speech and action.

3. To afford to people of other lands an asylum, a refuge from tyranny, oppression and political wrong.

4. To perpetuate the memory of the founders of this great Republic and of their worthy and immortal successors.

5. To teach, by covenants, emblems, and solemn ceremonies, the harmony, strength and beauty of National unity.

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